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Robert Bolin , depositor
University of Nebraska - Lincoln, rbolin2@unl.edu

FM 11-30

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FIELD MANUAL

SIGNAL CORPS TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

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DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
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SIGNAL CORPS TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

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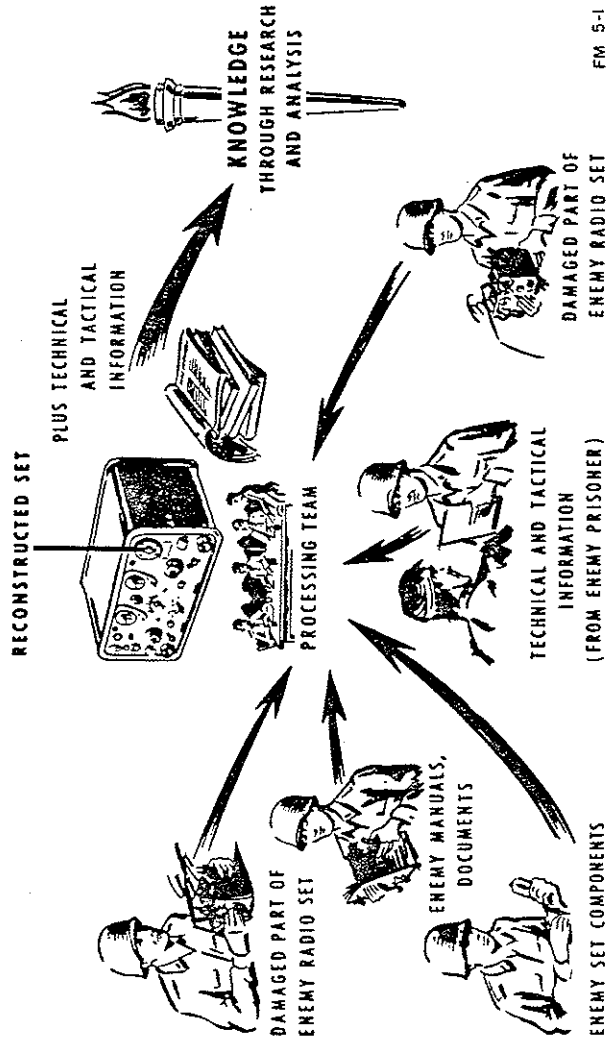

Figure 1. Signal Corps technical intelligence.

CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1. Purpose

This manual is a guide for the use of personnel concerned with signal intelligence (Signal Corps technical intelligence), and should be used in conjunction with FM 30–16.

2. Scope

The manual covers the principal phases of signal intelligence at various echelons. It describes the intelligence responsibilities of the Signal Corps, the mission, organization, and operation of signal intelligence units, and the means and methods of obtaining and processing information to produce signal intelligence (fig. 1).

3. References

Publications and training films pertaining to subjects within the scope of this manual are listed in appendix I.

4. Definitions

Signal intelligence as defined in SR 320–5–1 is to be sharply distinguished from communication intelligence, and electronic intelligence.

a. Signal intelligence is that portion of technical and scientific intelligence that is concerned with signal

and electronic equipment, systems, installations, organizations, doctrines, tactics, and techniques of foreign nations, both military and civil. It is a function of the Signal Corps and a vital element of the overall technical intelligence pattern coordinated by the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence (ACSI).

b. Communication intelligence consists of information obtained by intercepting enemy traffic and by applying electronic position finding techniques to enemy radio and radar stations. It also includes the study of the enemy's communication means, procedures, and security systems. This form of intelligence lies outside the scope of this manual. It is not a function of the Signal Corps.

c. Electronic intelligence is the collection and the technical processing for intelligence purposes, of information on non-communications, electro magnetic radiations emanating from other than atomic detonation sources. This form of intelligence functioning is not a responsibility of the Signal Corps.

5. Objectives of Signal Intelligence

The objectives of signal intelligence are—

a. To provide the army with signal intelligence concerning the vulnerability and capability of foreign communication systems, both civil and military.

b. To provide the army with signal intelligence required for the prompt and efficient use of captured signal equipment and communication systems.

c. To provide research and development laboratories with technical intelligence for possible application in developing new signal equipment and electronic countermeasures devices.

d. To provide staff officers with signal intelligence for possible inclusion in long-range strategic planning.

e. To arrive at an estimate of a foreign nation's military capabilities in the field of telecommunication, at both tactical and strategic level.

CHAPTER 2

SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE RESPONSIBILITIES

6. General

The Signal Corps is responsible for supplying signal intelligence to the Department of the Army (DA), to theater commanders, and to other authorized agencies. To meet its responsibility in this respect, the Signal Corps—

a. Trains specialists in methods of collecting and processing signal information.

b. Directs the prompt and complete study of captured signal equipment, supplies, installations, and documents, to abstract information of both tactical and strategic value.

c. Studies foreign research and development activities in the fields of radio, wire, radar, television, photography, sound and visual communication, meteorological instrumentation, radio beacons, and other communication equipment and services.

d. Maintains signal intelligence liaison with other branches.

7. Chief Signal Officer

a. Under the general supervision of the AC of S, Intelligence, the Chief Signal Officer (CSigO) controls all signal intelligence operations. The staff intelligence element of Office of the Chief Signal Officer is responsible for advising the CSigO, all staff and technical

divisions of OCSigO, and all field activities of OCSigO, on signal intelligence matters; for maintaining liaison with ACSI on technical intelligence affecting the Signal Corps; and for exercising staff supervision over field intelligence activities of the Signal Corps.

b. The Signal Corps Intelligence Agency (SCIA) is the principal field intelligence activity. The SCIA is responsible for—

(1) Producing, and keeping current files of information and intelligence for the use of both the Signal Corps and the Office of the ACSI. This includes intelligence concerning all activities in all foreign countries which parallel the U.S. Army Signal Corps, such as:

(*a*) Foreign equipment design, performance, manufacture, storage, maintenance, capabilities, and limitations.

(*b*) Foreign military communication organizations, installations, signal doctrines and techniques.

(*c*) Foreign civilian communication facilities: their nature, operating characteristics, capabilities, limitations, vulnerabilities, and military use potential, including the effects of weather, terrain, and other environmental factors.

(2) Disseminating intelligence to ACSI and to elements of the Signal Corps.

(3) Exercising technical supervision over the collection and use of signal intelligence information in theaters of operation.

(4) Processing and abstracting information from

foreign equipment received from oversea theaters.

(5) Originating and processing collection requirements for signal information and foreign signal equipment and supplies and forwarding them to ACSI for consideration at that level, or concurrently through channels, to appropriate Signal Corps elements in theaters of operation.

(6) Training personnel and units for specialization in technical analysis and the preparation of technical reports, studies, and estimates.

8. Theater, Field Army, and Corps Signal Officers

Theater, field army, and corps signal officers are responsible for—

a. Providing their respective commanders with accurate and timely signal intelligence. This is accomplished by producing and maintaining signal intelligence reports and studies, and by acquiring, producing and maintaining information and intelligence concerning foreign signal materiel, communication installations, facilities, and other fields of interest to the Signal Corps. Signal intelligence operations are coordinated with the technical requirements of G2.

b. Providing technical supervision of signal intelligence personnel in the collection, examination, and reporting on captured enemy signal materiel, communication installations, and facilities in accordance with policies and priorities established by G2.

c. Maintaining estimates of the enemy signal situation.

d. Insuring the proper dissemination of signal intelligence concurrently through the G2 and Signal Corps technical channels, except for that required exclusively for the Signal Corps.

e. Determining the extent to which captured enemy signal installations and materiel can be exploited by friendly troops.

f. Developing techniques and preparing directives for the collection of information on enemy signal installations and materiel.

g. Forwarding signal intelligence files to the SCIA upon the deactivation of assigned intelligence units.

h. Training signal personnel and units for specialization in technical analysis and the preparation of signal intelligence reports and studies.

i. Implementing and operating the system of evacuation of captured signal materiel.

j. Advising the G2 on signal technical matters and providing such assistance as may be required.

k. Providing information for training of signal personnel to foreign signal materiel to include recognition characteristics, use, and interchangeability with United States or allied signal equipment.

9. Division Signal Officer

The division signal officer supervises signal intelligence activities at division level. His duties include the dissemination of signal intelligence to higher, lower, and lateral headquarters, in conformance with G2 policy.

10. Signal Intelligence Officers

Any Signal Corps officer may—by reason of his training or his association with military or signal

intelligence activities—be selected as a signal intelligence officer. He may serve in a dual capacity, as commander of a signal intelligence unit under the operational control of the staff signal officer, and as a staff member of the signal section of the command to which he is assigned or attached. Under the direction of the staff signal officer and in accordance with G2, his responsibilities may include any or all of the following:

a. Training personnel in signal intelligence practices.

b. Evacuating captured signal equipment for intelligence purposes.

c. Training personnel in the characteristics of enemy signal equipment and its interchangeability with, or adaptability to, our own equipment.

d. Exploiting signal intelligence derived from captured maps, diagrams, and other signal intelligence targets.

e. Interrogating captured enemy signal personnel.

f. Reviewing interrogation reports for the purpose of directing additional technical interrogation of specially qualified prisoners of war (POW).

g. Implementing that portion of the collection plan that pertains to the Signal Corps' field of interest.

h. Preparing or supervising the preparation of field reports.

i. Collecting information and producing signal intelligence concerning foreign signal materiel, communication facilities, and installations required by the staff signal officer for fulfillment of G2's requirement.

11. Signal Intelligence Units

Signal Corps intelligence units are normally assigned or attached to corps, army, theater, or certain types of logistical commands. The units are responsible for exploiting any signal situation or captured signal equipment, supplies, documents, and other material that may expedite the immediate tactical mission or aid in long-range strategic planning. These units are described in paragraphs 17 through 22.

12. Signal Units

In addition to general intelligence responsibilities common to all combat and service units, signal units at all levels have specific technical responsibilities in assisting signal intelligence personnel and intelligence officers. These responsibilities normally include:

a. Reporting the capture of enemy signal installations to the nearest signal intelligence unit or officer. This report should include all available information pertaining to the location, quantity, condition, design, identification, manufacture, operation, and maintenance of equipment.

b. Safeguarding captured supplies and equipment to an extent consistent with the assigned mission of the unit.

c. Destroying captured equipment when recapture by the enemy is imminent.

d. Reporting information pertaining to captured cryptographic materiel to agencies concerned with communication intelligence and security.

13. Other Units

a. Although signal intelligence is the direct concern of specially organized units and agencies, all unit commanders should impress upon their personnel

the necessity for recognizing and reporting promptly any information pertaining to signal intelligence. By such action, individuals contribute to the production of signal intelligence and to the accomplishment of major military objectives.

b. Individuals may obtain information accidently while performing a routine mission or they may be directed to seek some particular item of information through reconnaissance or other means. In either case, considerable initiative is required. In reporting and processing information, no detail should be omitted. Information that seems unimportant at first glance or during initial processing may assume primary importance when correlated with other information. The value of information is increased when the circumstances concerning its origin—including the time it was obtained—are known. Failure to report these circumstances often renders the information valueless.

c. Individuals must also be able to recognize and report negative information. Knowledge of enemy inactivity in a given direction may have great intelligence value.

14. Intelligence Officers

Intelligence officers at all echelons are responsible for the coordination of all functions pertaining to technical intelligence. Where appropriate, intelligence sections of the general staffs of higher headquarters may have a technical intelligence officer assigned or attached to assist the G2 with the technical intelligence plan and the staff coordinating effort. At corps level and higher, the G2 is usually assisted by a technical intelligence staff officer for the purpose of supervising collection activities of a technical and scientific nature. This coordinator does not supersede the signal officer, who continues to function as the commander's technical advisor. Specific duties of the various intelligence officers are outlined in publications listed in appendix I.

CHAPTER 3
SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE ORGANIZATION

Section I. SIGNAL CORPS INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

15. General

The SCIA is a class II activity under the control of the Chief Signal Officer through the staff intelligence element of the OCSigO. The SCIA:

a. Coordinates the collection of signal intelligence.

b. Evaluates and correlates the information received.

c. Prepares signal intelligence studies.

d. Disseminates intelligence information through Signal Corps command and technical channels.

e. Maintains a research and reference service for technical signal intelligence.

f. Provides assistance on matters of organization and training of Signal Corps intelligence units.

g. Maintains liaison with other intelligence activities.

16. Operations

The SCIA:

a. Evaluates and interprets information and produces intelligence on foreign communications systems and equipment, both civilian and military.

b. Evaluates and interprets information concerning foreign electronic research and development, as well as the natural and industrial resources that provide the civilian and military communication installations, equipment, and supplies of foreign nations.

c. Exploits intelligence derived from studies of captured communication equipment and scientific information.

d. Prepares bibliographies concerning signal intelligence information required by a theater or task force signal officer.

e. Produces and maintains current intelligence concerning technical details and performance data of captured materiel.

f. Assists in the planning, activating, and training of signal intelligence units.

g. Supervises the processing and distributing of captured signal materiel as directed by the Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, to meet training requirements within the CONUS.

h. Supervises the preparation of signal intelligence manuals and training aids.

i. Disseminates completed intelligence to agencies under control of the Chief Signal Officer and supervises the transmission of such intelligence to the ACSI.

Section II. SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE UNITS

17. General

Signal Corps intelligence units are employed in the field to procure and process information promptly and to disseminate the resultant intelligence. These units serve as the basic operating and coordinating elements of signal intelligence activities.

18. Mission

Signal intelligence units are normally assigned or attached to the various echelons of command as required. These units are under the operational control of the signal officer of the command and are under the staff supervision of the appropriate G2. The general mission of the units are:

a. Collection of foreign electronic and communication equipment and materiel; study of their components, use, effectiveness, and intelligence value, including research and development; selecting, reporting, and evacuating foreign equipment and materiel for intelligence purposes, including research and development.

b. Identifying, photographing, and reporting foreign telecommunication installations, electronic equipment, documents (in coordination with G2) and similiar materiel required for signal intelligence purposes.

c. Assisting in the location, evaluation, intelligence exploitation, and reporting on foreign Signal installations and facilities, personnel, and agencies. Other activities of interest are those associated with or contributing to the planning, design, research and development, testing and production, storage, and maintenance of signal equipment. Construction of signal installations and other facilities that would be of interest to signal intelligence are also included.

d. Conducting signal intelligence exploitation of information repositories, in coordination with G2, and participating in the production and maintenance of intelligence peculiar to the needs of the Signal Corps.

e. Assisting in or conducting training of units in the special responsibilities and techniques by which those units may aid the signal technical intelligence collection effort.

19. Organization

a. There are five types of signal intelligence teams organic to a theater. These teams—TA, TB, TC, TD, and TE—are organized and equipped in accordance with TOE 11–500R. There is also a sixth type—Signal Technical Intelligence Team (class II)—attached to a major ovearsea command.

b. Each team has at least one signal intelligence officer assigned to it.

c. When required, any of these units can be augmented by administrative, mess, and automotive maintenance teams from TOE 11–500R.

20. Theater Headquarters

The TE-type team is normally attached or assigned to the theater or to a type C logistical command (fig. 2). This team—

a. Coordinates the activities of the TA-, TB-, TC-, and TD-type teams.

b. Disseminates signal intelligence within the theater of operations., in accordance with G2 dissemination policy.

c. Supervises the storage, issue, and shipment to CONUS of collected communication material.

21. Army

One TC-type team and one TD-type team are normally allocated to a field army or to a type C logistical command (fig. 3).

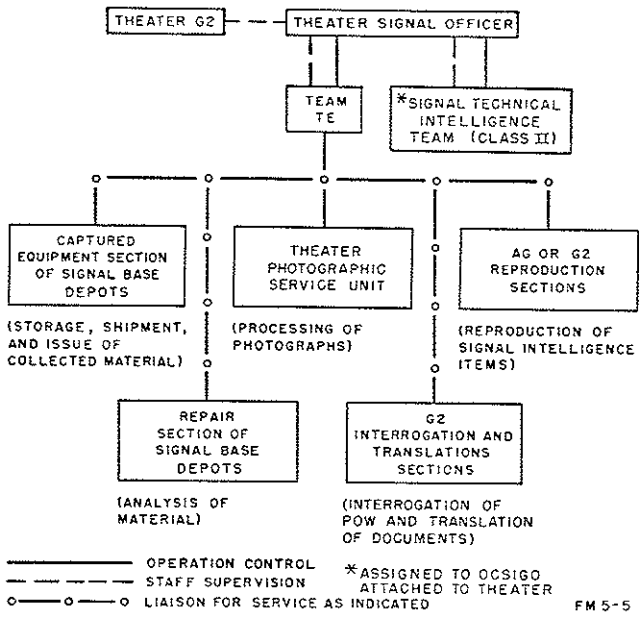

Figure 2. Signal intelligence teams at theater.

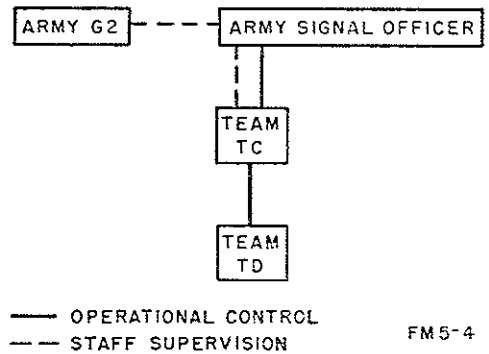

Figure 3. Signal intelligence teams at army.

a. Team TC. This team—

(1) Coordinates the activities of the TA-, TB-, and TD-type teams.

(2) Supervises the storage, issue, processing, and shipment to the rear of collected communication materiel.

b. Team TD. This team—

(1) Performs technical examination and evaluation of fixed plant communication installations and other special communication installations and equipment.

(2) Recommends the disposition of these signal installations.

22. Corps

One TA-type team and two TB-type teams normally are allocated to the headquarters of each corps or to a type B logistical command (fig. 4).

a. Team TA. This team—

(1) Coordinates the activities of two or more collection teams TB.

(2) Processes intelligence reports and forwards them to higher headquarters, within limitations of G2 policy.

(3) Provides the necessary liaison between the signal officer of the command and the G2.

b. Teams TB. These teams—

(1) Accompany advance combat elements for the capture of special communication targets.

(2) Tour afterbattle areas for the purpose of locating and safeguarding signal equipment abandoned by the enemy.

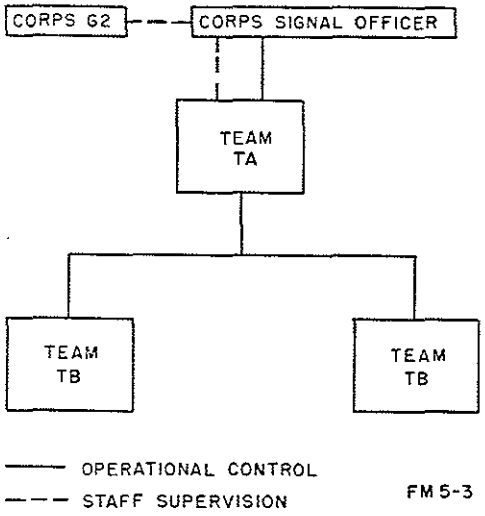

Figure 4. Signal intelligence teams at corps.

(3) Collect, photograph, and identify items of captured signal materiel.

(4) Prepare spot reports on all items collected.

(5) Process and evacuate, through team TA, items of signal intelligence.

CHAPTER 4
SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE OPERATIONS

Section I. PLANNING

23. General

Signal intelligence planning is designed to expedite the collection and exploitation of signal information and intelligence. It is a systematic process that follows a prescribed form as outlined in FM 30–16. When initial operational planning has been completed and the estimate of the signal situation has been formulated, the signal intelligence operational plan can take shape. It is based on the G2 technical intelligence and collection plans and is primarily concerned with the signal intelligence collection mission.

24. Technical Intelligence Plan

a. The theater technical intelligence plan is prepared by the theater G2 in coordination with the theater chiefs of technical services. Lower level supporting plans are prepared by the appropriate G2 in coordination with the technical service special staff officers.

b. The technical intelligence plan encompasses the operations of all technical intelligence personnel. It covers—

(1) Collection and processing of technical intelligence information.

(2) Handling of foreign materiel.
(3) Dissemination of technical intelligence.
(4) Organization for an intelligence task force operation.
(5) Employment of technical service intelligence units.

25. Collection Plan

The collection plan is prepared by the G2 to direct the overall collection program. It is prepared to cover any specific period of operation and is modified when necessary to conform to new requests and decisions made by the commander as the operation develops. The collection scheme outlined by the plan is based on an analysis of the *essential elements of information* (EEI) required by the commander.

26. Coordination of Plans

All signal intelligence planning must be coordinated with the commander's immediate plan of operation and with the G2 technical intelligence plan. At corps, army, and theater headquarters, the G2 keeps the planning section—including the signal officer—advised of all matters pertaining to enemy or indigenous communications. In turn, the signal officer keeps the G2 informed of all pertinent activities of the signal intelligence teams. At division level, the G2 coordinates his planning with the division signal officer, who coordinates with the corps signal officer and with any corps signal intelligence personnel operating within the division area.

Section II. SOURCES OF SIGNAL INFORMATION

27. General

The reliability of the *source* of any intelligence information must be carefully evaluated. The accuracy of the information itself must also be carefully evaluated by comparison with known facts. When a human factor is involved, the evaluation of the source becomes particularly important. For example, overzealous local inhabitants, in an effort to please, may give distorted information. Or the enemy may plant false deserters to deliberately distort intelligence information. Some of the more common sources of technical signal information are—

a. Captured signal equipment and installations.
b. Local inhabitants.
c. Captured enemy personnel.
d. Captured photographs, charts, diagrams, manuals, weather and terrain maps, and other documents.
e. Aerial and ground photographs made by friendly forces.
f. Weather and terrain maps made by friendly forces.

28. Captured Signal Equipment and Installations

Captured signal equipment and installations—both military and civilian—may be the best sources of technical signal information available in a theater of operations. Such information may be of technical, tactical, and strategic value. By analysis of this information:

a. Use of the equipment may be determined and effective countermeasures may be developed.

b. It may be established whether or not the enemy is in short supply of certain strategic materials.

c. It can be learned when, where, and how many units of the equipment were produced.

d. Superior qualities of workmanship may be studied and parts may be introduced into our own equipment for increased efficiency.

e. A basis may be established for the production of training literature to instruct friendly troops in the use of enemy equipment.

29. Local Inhabitants and Enemy Personnel

a. Local inhabitants of an area of operation may be willing sources of information. One of the best sources of information is the personnel of underground organizations, who are usually trained for specific information-collecting missions.

b. If skillfully interrogated, POW's may willingly or inadvertently divulge information. Technicians who have become prisoners may unintentionally reveal information because of their interest in the technical aspects of certain equipment. Prisoners may be carrying personal or official documents that furnish new information or confirm information already on hand. In addition to data on troop dispositions, communication lines, arms and equipment, information on the morale of the enemy, and the effects of psychological warfare can be obtained from prisoners.

30. Photographs

Official aerial and ground photographs may provide reliable information on the enemy's equipment, use of terrain, indigenous facilities, and lines of communication. Such photographs suggest profitable targets for specialized technical intelligence team assignments.

31. Miscellaneous

Other sources of information include such things as—

Weather forecasts and studies.
Strategic and tactical terrain surveys.
Reference data.
Studies prepared by other intelligence agencies.

Section III. COLLECTION OF SIGNAL INFORMATION

32. Introduction

Collecting captured signal equipment is one of the most important parts of the signal intelligence program. However, the program may be delayed or negated if the captured equipment is not handled and processed correctly.

a. Up to and including division, the collecting opportunities are mainly for individuals or teams whose collection activities are curtailed both by the time factor and the tactical situation. Their efforts are restricted mainly to the collection of tactical signal information.

b. At echelons above division, the information trend gradually shifts from tactical to strategic. Intelligence personnel at corps, army, and theater have more time to search larger installations and facilities.

c. To collect signal information at any level, it is necessary to know *what* to look for and *where* to find it. Basic intelligence operations and doctrine—applicable to all types of intelligence work—are

treated in detail in pertinent publications listed in appendix I.

33. Fields of Interest

Signal intelligence is concerned with information pertaining to—

Radio equipment.
Wire equipment.
Sound and visual communication equipment.
Facsimile equipment.
Television equipment.
Ground radar and recognition equipment.
Direction-finding equipment.
Power and auxiliary equipment.
Photographic equipment.
Meteorological equipment.
Proximity fuses.
Radiological detection devices.
Electronic countermeasures equipment and devices.
Guided missile guidance and control systems.

34. Targets

Any nation normally has characteristic procedures for the location of equipment and documents and for the storage and issue of supplies. Peculiarities of procedures should be studied by signal intelligence personnel. Collection methods based on such studies greatly facilitate the signal intelligence effort. Certain aspects of signal intelligence are of tactical value, certain others are of strategic value, and many overlap both fields. Tactical and strategic equipment and information are usually found in the following locations:

a. Tactical.

(1) Forward observation points.
(2) Command posts.
(3) Unit headquarters.
(4) Communication centers.
(5) Unit supply agencies and facilities.
(6) Artillery positions.
(7) Various types of signal units operating in the forward areas.

b. Strategic.

(1) Unit headquarters.
(2) Other military installations.
(3) Communication centers.
(4) Radio stations.
(5) Radar stations.
(6) Power stations.
(7) Meteorological stations.
(8) Telephone and telegraph switching centers.
(9) Laboratories, research centers, and experimental stations.
(10) Supply warehouses and storage dumps.
(11) Police and security headquarters.
(12) Railroad stations, railheads, rail centers, and other logistical control points.
(13) Civilian industrial installations.

35. Selection of Equipment and Documents for Evacuation

a. Captured equipment for evacuation should be carefully selected, and, as a rule, only those items in

the best condition should be forwarded to higher headquarters for evaluation. Quantities of equipment in excess of intelligence requirements are evacuated through normal signal supply channels. Signal documents, wherever found, should be evacuated for evaluation purposes.

b. When possible, only equipment having all of its component parts or units should be selected for intelligence purposes. Where a complete set of equipment is not available, an attempt should be made to assemble a complete set by using sound parts from damaged equipment of the same type. To determine how many pieces make up a complete set or how parts or components fit together, captured enemy signal personnel may be interrogated by arrangement with the intelligence section of the responsible headquarters.

36. Photographic Coverage

If possible, equipment and documents to be collected for intelligence purposes are photographed intact *before removal.* These photographs are made inclosures to the report relating to the collected item.

37. Equipment Tag

Frequently an item cannot be evacuated immediately. To prevent duplication of effort and to deter appropriation by souvenir hunters, the equipment is tagged as having been inspected or earmarked for collection. A typical equipment tag is shown in figure 5.

a. The tag designates the item for further signal intelligence processing, gives pertinent information concerning the item, and prevents it from being sent to disinterested agencies.

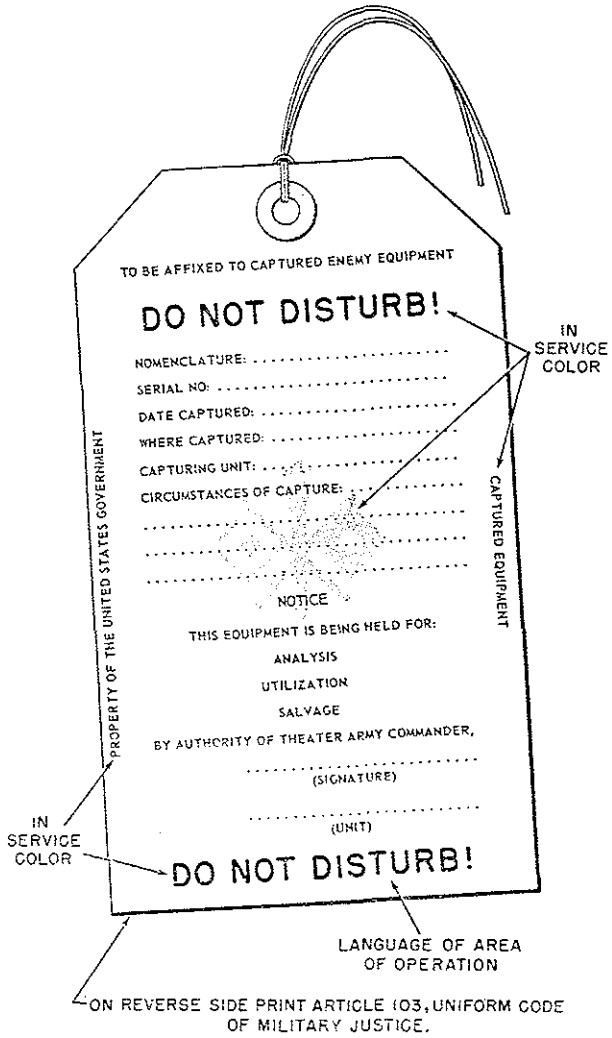

Figure 5. Typical equipment tag.

b. The tag should include Article 103 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice and provide space for the following information:

(1) Nomenclature and type number, if any.
(2) Serial number.
(3) Date, place, and circumstances of capture.
(4) Equipment identification.
(5) Notice of intended use.
(6) Authority for collection.
(7) Signature of person preparing the tag and designation of his unit.
(8) Other identifying information.

38. Collection at Different Echelons

Most of the collection of signal intelligence is done at corps level by TB collection teams, under the direction of the TA team. At army level, the TC signal intelligence team and the TD equipment evaluation team collect much less equipment and material—their major effort is in the processing of intelligence materiel collected and forwarded from corps. At theater level, collection is practically nonexistent. The flow of signal intelligence material and reports is shown in figure 6.

39. Guides to Collecting Signal Information

The amount and kind of signal intelligence to be collected differs according to whether the captured installation is military or civilian. Checklists aid individuals, teams, or other collection agencies during inspection of such installations. DA Pam 30–100 is an excellent instrument to aid all collecting agencies concerned with signal intelligence.

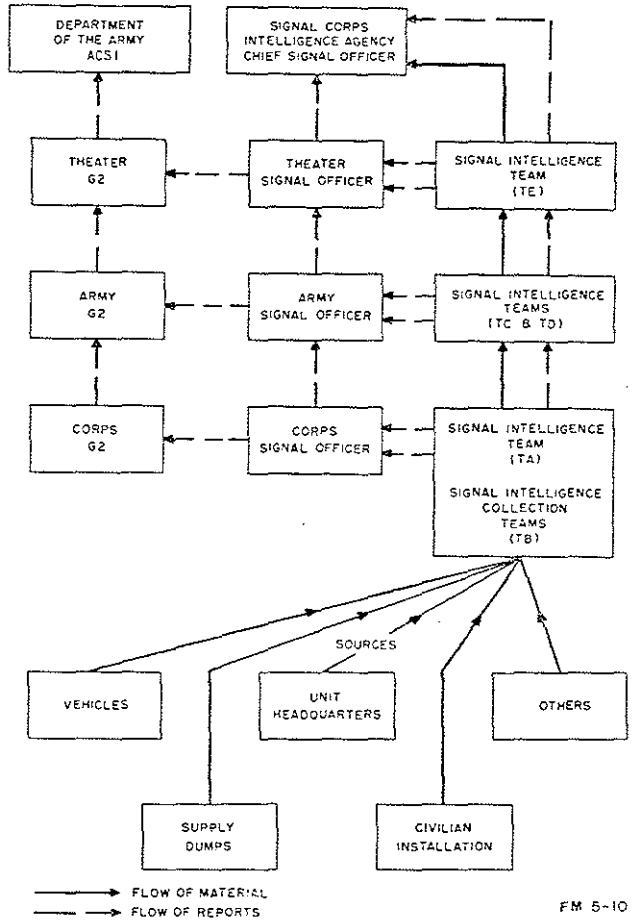

Figure 6. Flow of signal intelligence material and reports.

40. Checklist for Collecting Military Communication Information

a. Organization and Equipment of Enemy Units.

(1) Signal equipment in use by each military unit.

(2) Qualifications of personnel in enemy communication units.

(3) Communication specialist shortages.

(4) Communication terminology and map symbols.

(5) All documents pertaining to military communication and communication equipment.

b. Methods of Operation.

(1) Responsibility within the unit.

(2) Responsibility to higher units.

(3) Responsibility to lower and adjacent units.

(4) Types of radio and wire nets in use.

(5) Types of communication in use—such as telephone, telegraph, visual, and messenger facilities.

c. Telephone and Telegraph Equipment.

(1) Switchboards.

(2) Carrier and repeater equipment.

(3) Users' equipment—such as telephone, telegraph, and teletypewriter end instruments.

(4) Line materials.

(5) Line routes.

(6) Auxiliary equipment—such as power supplies, test equipment, and tools.

d. Radio Equipment.

(1) Transmitters and receivers.

(2) Remote control equipment.

(3) Antennas.

(4) Vacuum tubes and component parts.

(5) Direction-finding equipment.

(6) Special equipment, such as tone keyers, demodulators, special multiplexers, and converters.

e. Radar Equipment. Use the same checklist as for radio equipment (*d* above).

f. Meteorological and Navigational Equipment.

(1) Measuring devices.

(2) Recording devices.

(3) Special radio equipment (use checklist in *d* above).

g. Photographic Equipment.

(1) Cameras.

(2) Film.

(3) Processing equipment.

h. Other Equipment. Any other equipment used or controlled by the Signal Corps—such as visual, sonic, infrared, and flash ranging equipment.

41. Checklist for Collecting Information on Nonmilitary Civilian Communication Facilities

a. Wire Facilities.

(1) Name and location.

(2) Description.

(3) Amount, type, and capacity of equipment.
(4) Interconnection with other systems.
(5) Condition and recommendations.
(6) Outside plant.
(*a*) Open wire lines—poles, pole fixtures, number of circuits, wire gage, and transpositions.
(*b*) Aerial cable—poles, method of suspension, conductor gage and composition, and number of pairs.
(*c*) Underground cable—method and depth of laying, conductor gage and composition, and number of pairs.

b. Radio Facilities (Including Broadcasting Stations).

(1) Name and location.
(2) Description.
(3) Antenna installation.
(4) Station equipment—nomenclature of radio sets and auxiliary equipment.
(5) Current operational condition.
(6) Individual items of equipment—complete description of each item.

Section IV. SOUVENIR CONTROL

42. Introduction

Souvenir control is important to the general military intelligence mission for the prevention of unauthorized acquisition, mutilation, or cannibalization of captured enemy equipment, documents, and supplies. The need for this control is proportionate to the amount of damage that souvenir hunting may do to the intelligence effort. In combat areas, strict souvenir control is an immediate and continuing requirement.

43. Reasons for Control

a. Successful intelligence processing of captured equipment and information—both military and civilian—is expedited when the materiel is obtained in its entirety. Removal, by souvenir hunters, of any equipment components, documents, or photographs may break or prolong the intelligence process and delay vital intelligence functions.

b. Unwarranted rummaging through captured equipment and documents hampers the intelligence mission by complicating the collecting and processing of information.

c. Identifying data on captured equipment are often as vital to the success of an intelligence mission as the equipment itself. When souvenir hunters remove tags or nameplates from captured equipment, they needlessly complicate the job of intelligence personnel.

44. Signal Equipment Control

Captured signal equipment attracts the attention of equipment scavengers, as well as that of souvenir hunters.

a. Stringent controls must be exerted over captured optical equipment such as cameras, lenses, prisms, meteorological instruments, theodolites, range finders, tracking and sighting devices, and binoculars. Strict control over this type of equipment is necessary because of its small size, general attractiveness, and ease of acquisition.

b. Controls are also required over captured com-

munication equipment, such as radio sets, teletypewriters, repeaters, switchboards, and other apparatus. This equipment constitutes valuable sources of information and must not be removed, disassembled, or dismantled by unauthorized personnel.

c. Communication centers, facilities, supply depots, and technical installations seized by combat elements or an intelligence task force warrant particular precautions and provisions to prevent unintentional destruction by combat troops, delayed enemy demolition, looting, or removal by souvenir hunters. If necessary, a guard unit from an appropriate rear area organization should be provided. Since combat troops must be released as soon as the target is out of proximity to the enemy, another unit must provide normal interior guard. This may be accomplished by the provost marshal or by drawing troops from Signal Corps units, which should be prepared to remain until duly relieved.

45. Dangers of Souvenir Hunting

The individual soldier must be made to realize the dangers of souvenir hunting both to himself and to his command.

a. Booby traps present the greatest immediate personal danger to the souvenir hunter. When souvenir discipline is relaxed, the enemy will make expeditious use of this knowledge, and excessive casualties may result. Developments in chemical, bacteriological, and radiological warfare methods tend to make souvenir hunting an increasingly more dangerous activity.

b. The unwarranted destruction of captured equipment, supplies, and installations by friendly troops engaged in souvenir hunting deprives friendly forces of certain materiel that might be urgently needed for research, and also deprives intelligence personnel of potentially important sources of information.

46. Responsibility

The unit commander is responsible for the enforcement of souvenir control regulations. To stimulate interest in the collection effort, commanders must implement directives from higher headquarters governing the return of trophies turned in by members of their commands. Items that cease to be of military value should be returned to individuals after approval of G2, with a certificate, in duplicate, authorizing their retention.

47. Authority

The primary authority for souvenir control is contained in Article 103 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. It states that enemy property—both military and civilian—becomes the property of the United States immediately upon its capture, and must not be sold or otherwise disposed of without proper authority. During combat operations, DA regulations are frequently issued to cover particular situations and to clarify control procedures relative to individual items of equipment.

Section V. PROCESSING OF SIGNAL INFORMATION

48. General

Processing includes the collation, evaluation, and interpretation of collected information. At corps

level, processing plays a relatively minor role, with increasing importance at army and theater levels. At army, it consists primarily of collating equipment and information received from teams attached to corps and from individuals and units operating below corps level, and forwarding this to theater. At theater, processing assumes a major role in the development of materiel and information into usable and timely intelligence.

49. Collation

Signal information is collated to keep data of the same categories together for convenience of selection. comparison, and coordination. In the collation of information, no facts can be disregarded. Items that seem trivial at first glance may assume primary importance upon comparison with other facts.

50. Evaluation

An item of information must be appraised in order to determine its pertinence, the reliability of the source or agency, and the accuracy of the information. A close and expeditious examination of the received information establishes its degree of relevancy and its possible value. The reliability of the source and collecting agency is also determined before the information can be evaluated. The accuracy or truth of the information itself must be determined separately from the reliability of the source and agency. The rating of the information is done in accordance with pertinent paragraphs of FM 30–5.

51. Interpretation

Interpretation is the critical analysis of the evaluated information to determine its significance with respect to information or intelligence already at hand. There are two phases to consider—first, establishing the conformity or nonconformity of new information with existing information, and second, determining its significance.

a. The purpose of interpreting signal information is not to draw conclusions as to the enemy's communication capabilities or probable courses of action, but to establish accurately the facts of the enemy situation. Proper interpretation of collected information results in intelligence that is accurate and concise, free from irrelevant matter, and ready for immediate use.

b. The probable significance of processed information must be determined in terms of past, present, and future factors. When the reliability of the source and the accuracy of an item of information have been established, the question arises as to what the information means in the light of other available information. In answering this question, important points to consider are—

(1) Does the item alter or add significance to any information previously received?
(2) Does the information tend to confirm the estimate of the enemy situation or does it tend to indicate that the estimate is incorrect?
(3) Does the information suggest that any previous information was purposely planted by the enemy for deception?

52. Processing at Corps

At corps level, processing consists principally of consolidating the information and materiel obtained

by the collection teams and other sources. It includes the intermediate steps of preparing equipment and documents for shipment to army and the dissemination of reports of immediate tactical value to the interested agencies.

53. Processing at Army

In addition to coordinating the activities of the teams attached to lower echelons, signal intelligence personnel at army level are responsible for forwarding to theater headquarters enemy signal materiel that is not authorized for retention within the army command. Equipment arriving from field collecting agencies is checked and identified for purposes of signal intelligence and for possible issue to troops. Technical installations and equipment bypassed by combat units are exploited for intelligence purposes. This is done by team TD, which analyzes and recommends disposition or use of the installation or equipment. Copies of this equipment evaluation report are disseminated to interested agencies.

54. Processing at Theater

At theater level, processing is a detailed operation that includes the steps of collation, evaluation, and interpretation. Actual procedures depend upon the signal intelligence officer, the theater signal officer, and the theater G2. In addition, signal intelligence processing activity at this level includes the supervision of the packing and shipment to CONUS of captured signal equipment in such quantities as may be required for intelligence purposes. The details of equipment evacuation are explained in applicable manuals (app. I).

Section VI. DISSEMINATION OF SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE

55. Requirements

Dissemination of signal intelligence (fig. 7) is as essential as any of the steps in its processing. Signal intelligence is of no value unless it reaches the individuals or units concerned in time to serve its purpose. To meet this requirement, dissemination of intelligence must be:

a. Specific and timely.

b. Adequate to fill the needs of the situation.

c. Broad enough to assure that the information is received by all interested agencies but limited enough to prevent its reception by agencies not requiring the information.

d. In such form that the recipients may rapidly locate details of interest to them.

e. Disseminated in accordance with established AC of S Intelligence or G2 dissemination policy at each command echelon.

56. Department of the Army

The SCIA disseminates signal intelligence outside the Signal Corps to all interested agencies authorized to receive such intelligence after approval by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff, Intelligence, Department of the Army. Technical bulletins and other reports are distributed through command channels to theaters of operations as required.

57. Theater

The major signal intelligence dissemination effort

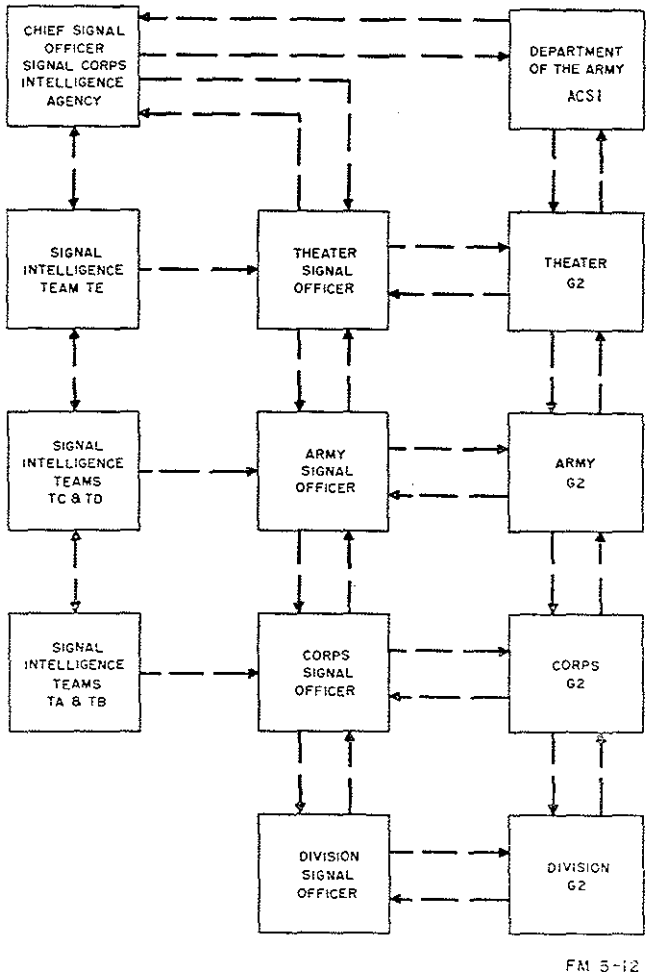

Figure 7. Dissemination of signal intelligence.

is conducted at theater level, where the TE team becomes the source of signal intelligence for all commanders within the theater. This effort is directed at all reports required to put the intelligence into the hands of the users. Normally, the periodic intelligence reports compiled and processed by the TE team are the means of dissemination. These reports are distributed to all interested commands through the theater signal officer. Information copies of all intelligence summaries, reports, and estimates are also disseminated by the theater signal intelligence officer to other signal intelligence teams as required.

58. Army

Dissemination of signal intelligence at army level is normally confined to equipment evaluation and periodic reports. These reports are distributed to—

a. Army signal officer.
b. Army G2.
c. Theater TE team.
d. Other interested commands (through the army signal officer).

59. Corps

At corps level, dissemination of signal intelligence is in the form of spot and periodic reports that have been prepared on collected items of information or equipment and that summarize signal intelligence over a given period. These reports are distributed to—

a. Corps signal officer.
b. Corps G2.
c. Army TC team.
d. Other interested commands (through corps signal officer.)

Section VII. SIGNAL INTELLIGENCE REPORTS

60. Introduction

All signal intelligence teams prepare reports. These reports are submitted to the appropriate staff signal officer and the unit G2. In turn, the signal officer transmits these reports—through technical channels—to the signal officer of his superior headquarters. Reports of interest to other commands are similarly transmitted to the appropriate signal or communications officer. Samples of various reports are given in appendixes II through V.

61. Coordination

a. To carry out their missions, signal intelligence teams must obtain much of their information and virtually all of their logistical support from units and agencies of the headquarters to which they are attached or from units subordinate to that headquarters.

b. To insure full cooperation and to maintain a good working relationship between the signal intelligence teams and their supporting agencies, the plans and operations of the teams must be coordinated at the headquarters to which they are attached. Most of this staff coordination can be arranged with G2 through the signal officer.

c. Other staff sections are often concerned with signal intelligence team activities, and they must be kept informed. For this reason, the distribution or routing of information copies of reports should be frequently reviewed.

62. Types of Reports

Special and periodic reports are prepared by the various units and agencies concerned with signal intelligence. These reports are disseminated in accordance with G2 policy.

a. Special reports are prepared whenever a useful item of information becomes available. Several different types of special reports are prepared by the different echelons of signal intelligence.

b. Periodic reports are prepared at specific intervals to keep interested echelons and agencies currently informed of the overall intelligence effort. They are prepared by signal intelligence teams at all echelons.

c. Specific types of reports are listed in the following table. This table also shows who prepares each type of report, to whom the report is normally distributed, and the general content of each type of report.

Type and designation	Prepared by—	Directed to—	General content
Spot (special).	Teams TA and TB	Corps SigO Team TC Corps G2	On-the-spot report. Brief information about newly collected materiel.
Equipment evaluation (special).	Team TD	Army SigO Teams TC and TE Army G2	Detailed description of capabilities of captured fixed plant installations, civil and military, and other special items of equipment.
Preliminary (special).	Teams TE and TD	SCIA Theater SigO Theater G2	Detailed report on selected items.

Type and designation	Prepared by—	Directed to—	General content
Periodic	All teams at periodic intervals	As required to higher, lower, and adjacent units and headquarters	Basic signal intelligence report. Summarization of collected materiel. All new signal intelligence items.
Technical bulletins.	SCIA	All interested headquarters	Detailed reports on selected items of equipment.
Other studies, summaries, and estimates.	All teams and SCIA	As required	As required

63. Requirements

Four principal characteristics of reports are brevity, clarity, pertinence, and interest.

a. Intelligence reports should be brief but complete. Thus, two conflicting aims must be satisfied.

(1) Brevity is needed for the commanders, staff officers, and others who require a brief summary of the enemy's operations and the significance of these operations in relation to probable future courses of enemy action.

(2) Detail is required by many other recipients, who must have the most complete information concerning specific aspects of enemy activity.

b. Clarity may be increased by stating known intelligence and admitting the lack of other desired information. Unconfirmed information must be so labeled. Unless this is done, units using the information as a basis for plans may become victims of false indications of the enemy's capabilities.

c. All intelligence reports must be both relevant and timely. The scope of enemy activity included in these reports varies with each headquarters for which the report is prepared. A small tactical unit usually requires information in considerable detail about the enemy. A higher headquarters is more concerned with information more appropriate to its operational requirements.

d. Illustrative material—such as photographs, maps, and sketches—add to the value and interest of a report. Readability can be maintained by elimination of unfamiliar abbreviations and unnecessary references. Excessive use of coordinates should be avoided, especially when a map is not included in the report.

CHAPTER 5
TRAINING

64. General

Signal intelligence training follows the methods of instruction prescribed by FM 21–5 and FM 21–6. The principles of *preparation, explanation, demonstration, application, examination,* and *discussion* can be followed throughout all phases of intelligence training. This training is best accomplished by centralized instruction, therefore every effort should be made to include pertinent aspects of signal intelligence in the course of instruction at all schools.

65. Scope of Training

a. Military intelligence training is a staff responsibility of the Intelligence Officer in coordination with the Operations Officer at each Command Level and is conducted in accordance with DA directives and training programs. This training is received by all members of the army during their basic and specialist training.

b. Basic signal intelligence training is given to all members of the Signal Corps and communications personnel of other arms and services. It covers—

(1) Responsibility of the Signal Corps for technical intelligence.
(2) Sources and methods of collecting and reporting signal information.
(3) The importance of preservation of captured communication equipment and material for examination.

c. Specialized individual intelligence training is given to officer and enlisted personnel selected for duty with a Signal Corps intelligence unit or agency. It may be given through special intelligence courses, through field training with a signal intelligence team, or through an assignment with the SCIA. Normally, this training includes—

(1) Principles of intelligence.
(2) Organization and mission of the signal intelligence teams and the SCIA.
(3) Value of signal intelligence.
(4) Composition of signal intelligence reports covering the tactical and strategic aspects of communication.
(5) Means of communication and a study of recognition factors of communication equipment.
(6) Organization of corps, army, and theater headquarters and of signal units operating in a theater of operations.
(7) Sources, collection, processing, and dissemination of signal intelligence information.
(8) Basic photography.
(9) Orientation in the language of the area of operation.

d. Specialized unit signal intelligence training begins on completion of individual training. Signal intelligence personnel are assigned to teams and the unit training begins. The officers assigned to the individual units are responsible for this phase of training.

(1) Usually, several teams are activated and trained as a complete unit in anticipation of assignment to a specific theater of operation. However, teams may be activated and trained individually.

(2) The training program for signal intelligence teams is based on an 8-week cycle. It is, essentially, an extension of the specialized individual program and a specialized course in each of the subjects listed under *c* above—covering each subject as it applies to the specific mission.

66. Responsibility

a. The *unit commander* must insure that all officers and enlisted personnel have an understanding of their intelligence duties.

b. The *signal intelligence officer* must correct deficiencies and increase the intelligence consciousness of personnel in his area of operation. Each soldier is potentially an information collector who should be trained to report on such matters as the location of captured or abandoned communication equipment and installations; the enemy's signal operating procedures, efficiency, and morale; the techniques of construction of communication centers; and the use of visual and sound communication methods by the enemy. Intelligence consciousness instilled in these men increases the flow of captured signal equipment through intelligence channels and decreases souveniring and needless destruction of valuable equipment. Training does not end with the completion of a program or school. It must be continued on-the-job training to be effective.

APPENDIX I
REFERENCES

AR 380–5	Safeguarding Defense Information.
AR 381–45	(Classified).
AR 381–220	(Classified).
AR 614–46	Assignment to Field Operations Intelligence Duties.
ATP 30–201	Army Training Program for Military Intelligence Headquarters and Administrative Teams, Interrogator Teams, Translator Teams and Document Teams, Interpreter Teams, Order of Battle Teams, Aerial Photo Interpretation Teams, Technical Intelligence Coordinator Teams, Guard Teams, Microphone and Recording Teams and Above Specialists Personnel, Organic to Division and Higher Headquarters.
DA Pam 30–11–1	Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment. Vol. VI. Signal Equipment. (Section I. U.S.S.R.)
DA Pam 30–11–2	Foreign Military Weapons and Equipment, Signal Equipment Section II. Soviet Satellites.
DA Pam 30–26	A Guide to the Collection of Technical Intelligence.
DA Pam 30–100	Intelligence Collection Guide, Telecommunication.
DA Pam 310–4	Index of Technical Manuals, Technical Regulations, Technical Bulletins, Supply Bulletins, Lubrication Orders, and Modification Work Orders.
FM 19–40	Handling Prisoners of War.
FM 21–5	Military Training.

FM 21–6	Techniques of Military Training.
FM 21–30	Military Symbols.
FM 30–5	Combat Intelligence.
FM 30–15	Examination of Personnel and Documents.
FM 30–16	Technical Intelligence.
FM 100–11	Signal Communications Doctrine.
FM 101–5	Staff Officer's Field Manual; Staff Organization and Procedure.
SR 10–3S0–1	Organization and Functions, Department of the Army, Office of the Chief Signal Officer.
SR 320–5–1	Dictionary of United States Army Terms.
AR 345–274	Records Administration; Maintenance and Disposition of Intelligence and Security Administration Files.
SR 3S0–305–10	Standardization of Photo Intelligence Reports, Designation and Content.
SR 605–150–30	Intelligence Specialization, Officers.
TF 7–295	Military Training.
TF 19–1S09	Geneva Conventions, Handling Prisoners of War.
TF 30–1493	Prisoner of War for Intelligence.
TF 30–1494	Production of Combat Intelligence.
TF 30–1S96	Technical Intelligence in Action.
TOE 11–500R	Signal Service Organization.
TM 32–250	Fundamentals of Traffic Analysis (Radiotelegraph).

APPENDIX II
SPOT REPORT

1. Preparation

After selecting and tagging an item of signal equipment, an on-the-spot report is prepared by a member of the collection team.

a. The report should be concise and complete and should incorporate the following information:

(1) Item.
(2) Description.
(3) Condition.
(4) How and where obtained.
(5) Disposition.
(6) Remarks.

b. At the corps signal section, team TA consolidates and reproduces spot reports in sufficient quantities for dissemination. Reports normally contain information as indicated in *a* above, but may be supplemented as circumstances permit or require.

2. Example of Spot Report

CLASSIFICATION

Spot Report No. 15

2 October 1952

1. ITEM: Field switchboard.

2. DESCRIPTION:

a. General. Ten drop field switchboard, encased in a gray metal case about 17" x 8" x 6".

b. Weight. Approximately 15 lb with batteries.

c. Nomenclature. Type K–10, serial No. 4509751.

3. CONDITION: Generally good—two broken line terminals.

4. HOW OBTAINED: This item was captured by unknown elements of the ROK infantry when they routed an enemy company near Taegu on 9 October 1950.

5. DISPOSITION: This item has been evacuated to army.

6. REMARKS: This appears to be a new type switchboard, used by forward combat elements down to and including company. Photographs are attached.

/s/ E. G. Groth
E. G. GROTH
1st Lt, Signal Corps

CLASSIFICATION

APPENDIX III
EQUIPMENT EVALUATION REPORT

1. Content

After discovery or capture of an enemy military or civilian communication installation, the army signal officer requires knowledge of its condition and capabilities for possible use or integration into the communication system. This will require a thorough inspection and evaluation by the equipment evaluation team TD. This evaluation and inspection can also be made on special items of equipment collected by intelligence teams for purposes of furnishing such information to interested agencies at army. The resultant report is prepared by team TD after analysis. The report should disclose:

a. Name of installation.

b. Location (town, street, number, etc.).

c. Type (radio station, telephone central, etc.).

d. Circumstances of discovery or capture.

e. Complete description.

f. Recommendations for use or disposition.

g. Photographs, charts, diagrams, and sketches of the installation.

2. Example of Equipment Evaluation Report

CLASSIFICATION

HEADQUARTERS
174th Signal Intelligence Team
APO 112

2 Oct 1952

SUBJECT: Evaluation Report of Captured Radio Station
TO: See Distribution.

1. On 1 October 1952, elements of the 3rd Infantry Battalion, advancing through Genco, captured (almost intact) a radio station on the outskirts of the city.

2. The station, located on the top floor of an office building at No. 399 Darec Street, in the south end of Genco, was apparently used as a police or security force station. This station probably served to dispatch various radio-equipped elements and also operated in a net with a higher headquarters, probably located in Hostilia, about 250 miles to the southeast. Sufficient equipment was found to operate effectively in two separate nets within a 25-mile radius, and also to maintain point-to-point communications with a distant station, possibly in the city of Amigia.

3. This station is a semipermanent installation in fairly good condition, although tubes are smashed and interconnecting cables are cut. At present, the station is inoperative, but it could be rehabilitated with several days' work, since the tubes can be replaced with standard Signal Corps types. Following is a list of the major components of the station:

a. Three (3) Radio Transmitters, Type S–28–A.
Serial No. 487168–P, 487178–P, and 487034–P.
2.5 to 17.5 megacycle, voice and cw, 50-watt output.
Power: 220-volt, 1-phase, 60-cycle.

b. One (1) Radio Transmitter, Type S–11–F.
Serial No. 4916–A.
1.75 to 15.5 megacycles, voice and cw, 500-watt output.
Power: 220-volt, 3-phase, 60-cycle.

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c. Four (4) Radio Receivers, Type R–33–C.
Serial No. 7465, 9382, 8675, and 8576.
.5 to 20 megacycles, voice and cw receivers.
Power: 110-volt, 1-phase, 60-cycle.

d. One (1) Frequency Meter, Type C–05–L.
Serial No. 95843–L.
.5 to 20 megacycle heterodyne frequency meter.
Power: 110-volt, 1-phase, 60-cycle.

e. One (1) Control Panel, Type B–17–D.
Serial No. 5011–P.
(This panel permits one operator to modulate or key any one of four transmitters at will, or to connect any transmitter to remote control lines as desired.)

f. Two (2) Generator Sets, Type P–155–B.
Serial No. 9382–F and 9383–F.
Diesel engine driven, skid mounted.
Output: 220-volt, 3-phase, 25-kva, 60-cycle.

g. Three (3) Antennas, Type R–78–X.
No serial numbers.
Vertical whip 22 feet long.
72-ohm coaxial cable to transmitters S–28–A.

h. One (1) Antenna, no type number.
No serial number.
Horizontal doublet 100 feet long on 60-foot poles running NE to SW.
600-ohm two-wire transmission line to transmitter type S–11–F.

i. Miscellaneous maintenance equipment and supplies.

4. Because of its nature, this station with its existing facilities would be well suited for use by the Military Police in traffic control. The equipment cannot be used with standard Signal Corps frequency-modulated vhf tactical radios. The high-powered transmitter could be removed and, with slight modification, could be used with frequency shift radioteletype keying. It is recommended that the power equipment be left

CLASSIFICATION

in place, because the 220-volt, 3-phase power required for the large transmitter is available at most fixed transmitter stations.

5. Arrangements have been made with the 14th Military Police Company to place a guard on the installation until disposition is confirmed.

6. Attached as inclosures are sketches of antenna systems and layout of equipment in the building. Photographs of major equipment items are also included.

/s/ E. X. James
E. X. JAMES
Major, Signal Corps

APPENDIX IV
PRELIMINARY REPORT

1. General

The preliminary report on captured equipment is made on selected items of equipment at theater level. Its primary purpose is to disseminate information on new or unusual items of equipment or material to interested agencies in the theater and to the SCIA in CONUS.

2. Content

The preliminary report should include:

a. Brief description.

b. How obtained.

c. Documentary material, if any.

d. Brief technical characteristics of the item and component parts.

e. Usage—normal and special.

f. Comparison with United States materiel and possible use by United States forces.

g. Recommendation and disposition.

h. Other information as may be required by the theater commander.

3. Example of Preliminary Report

CLASSIFICATION

HEADQUARTERS
APO 111
175th Signal Intelligence Team

20 October 1952

SUBJECT: Preliminary Report on Captured Field Radio Type RBM-1.

TO: See Distribution

1. One complete unit of this field radio, type RBM-1, was captured by unknown elements of the ROK infantry about 1 October 1952, in the vicinity of SEISNU (42.7-05.3).

a. The equipment is divided into four sections for pack transportation; two sections are in metal cases and two sections are in canvas bags. When transported by truck, the equipment is packed into one wooden chest. The basic transmitter-receiver section is housed in a metal case which measures 13 x 7 x 10½ inches and weighs about 25 pounds. The battery case, type UP, is similar to the transmitter-receiver unit. The normal battery complement used with Radio Set RBM-1 consists of one storage battery, type 2NKN-22, and four dry battery units, type BAS-60, or three dry battery units, type BAS-80. The battery case, complete with batteries, weighs about 27 pounds. A canvas bag contains the headset, handset, telegraph key, and connecting cables. The antenna kit is packed in a second canvas bag. In addition, there are two small, wooden boxes for spare parts.

b. No documentary material relating to this unit was captured with this set.

2. This radio set is a complete transmitter-receiver on one chassis covering the frequency range of 1.5 to 5.0 megacycles, and it is battery operated. Receiver and transmitter dials are identical. In each case, only the scale corresponding to the band in use is exposed. Band ranges are: BAND I, from 1.5 to 3.0 megacycles; and BAND II, from 3.0 to 5.0 megacycles. Separate band switches are provided for the transmitter and receiver. All operating controls are located on the front panel.

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a. Three type SO-257 tubes are used in the transmitter. Power output is about .5 watt on radiotelegraph and .3 watt on radiotelephone.

b. The receiver employs a type SB-242 tube as the mixer-oscillator and five type 2K2M tubes in the remainder of the receiver. Audio power output of the receiver averages .03 watts. Telephone line connections are provided so that the radio set may be used from a distant point if an operator is present to control the send-receive switch.

c. Both transmitter and receiver use a battery power supply that is carried in the case marked UP. A terminal strip is provided at one end of the case for connecting batteries to the jack serving the power cord from the radio set. An additional two-contact jack is provided on the outside of the case, supplying 2 volts.

d. The antenna is a rod-type screwed into the antenna socket on the panel, and consists of six 1-foot sections and a top section of five flat metal fingers, about 9½ inches long, fanned out to form a star.

e. No test equipment was captured with this set.

3. At the time of capture, the set was in use at a command post; however, it appears that it can also be used from a vehicle or on the march. If captured in quantity, it could be used by United States forces, netting with the SCR-694 and the SCR-536. It appears to be rugged and simple in design as compared with the United States sets.

4. Photographs accompanying this report indicate details of serial numbers, nomenclature, etc. Recommend that the unit be air-shipped to the CONUS at an early date for further examination and analysis.

/s/ F. J. Hill
F. J. HILL
Captain, Signal Corps

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APPENDIX V
PERIODIC REPORT

1. General

The periodic report is the basic and primary means of disseminating signal intelligence. Used at all levels, it sums up the information that has been collected, evaluated, and interpreted during a given period. It is a convenient means of keeping higher, lower, and adjacent units informed of the enemy situation. It frequently contains important information that has been disseminated by means of special messages and reports. Distribution of periodic intelligence reports usually is made to staff sections of the unit headquarters, headquarters of the next two higher and subordinate echelons, and adjacent units. Further dissemination may be made as required and in accordance with G2 policy.

2. Content

No standard content for this report can be formulated. The content, format, and preparation depend on the procedures of the headquarters to which the team is assigned and upon the type and amount of intelligence available at the time of preparation. However, the periodic report should include:

a. Summaries of all items of signal equipment and information collected—quantity, condition, and disposition.

b. Summaries of all signal intelligence items collected during the period covered by the report—intelligence concerning enemy signal operations, usage of equipment, type of communications, nets, quality, and morale of enemy signal personnel.

c. Comments by the signal intelligence officer interpreting new intelligence, and old intelligence in light of new information.

d. Other information as required by the commander of the headquarters to which the team is attached.

3. Example of Periodic Report

CLASSIFICATION

HEADQUARTERS
175th Signal Intelligence Team
APO 111

20 October 1952

SUBJECT: Periodic Report No. 10, Period 1 Oct 52 to 15 Oct 52.

TO: See Distribution

1. During the period covered by this report, the following items of signal equipment and materiel have been collected by Signal Intelligence Collection Teams. Samples of all items have been evacuated for further inspection and analysis.

Item	*Quantity*	*Location or disposition*
1. Field Switchboard Type RBM–1–K	9 complete	Evacuated to CONUS 10 Oct 52
2. Field Radio Set Type K–42T5	15 less power supply	Stored at 147 Signal Depot
3. Field Telephone Type RBL–17	22 new, in original containers.	Stored at 147 Signal Depot
4. Field Telephone Type RBL–105	1	Evacuated to CONUS 2 Oct 52
5. Field Wire Type TLB	Twenty ½-mile reels	Stored at 147 Signal Depot
6. Radio Receiver Type PCR	2	Evacuated to CONUS 2 Oct 52
7. Batteries Type T3B4	500 (2½-volt, original containers).	Stored at 147 Signal Depot

2. As evidenced by numerous reports from varied sources, the previous high quality of enemy signal communications has deteriorated to some extent. This appears to be especially true on the central front. There appears to be a shortage of fully trained operators, primarily radio. In general, along all fronts, the morale of enemy signal personnel is low.

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a. Extensive interrogation of enemy radio operators, captured in a recent probing attack on the central front, reveals that the enemy is now using partially trained personnel to make up losses suffered in recent reversals.

b. Reports of POW's in subparagraph *a* above have been confirmed by interrogation of another prisoner of war, who was captured in action on the eastern front. This POW confirmed that the enemy is generally in short supply of critical signal items, which has caused communication personnel to complain and take a defeatist attitude.

c. Preliminary analysis of Field Telephone RBL–102 Type, captured in September 1952, reveals that improved equipment may soon be used in greater quantities by combat elements. The RBL–102 type telephone has an increased audio range of up to 5 miles over previous models; it is sturdier, more compact, and lighter than telephones in use. Similar trends toward smaller, compact units have been noted in other items of captured equipment.

d. A POW recently interrogated by G2 asserted that future attacks will be preceded by absolute radio silence, followed by a sudden increase in sound and visual signals, including pyrotechnics, in the forward areas. These signals will be used to transmit prearranged messages between commanders of forward elements. Armored vehicles will use pyrotechnic signals up to and into the initial stage of attack. This information was confirmed by a document from another source. This ties in with recent information that pyrotechnics are being brought up to forward areas in greater quantities.

Comment: Although enemy signal communications seem to have deteriorated somewhat, it is believed that this is a temporary condition due to recent intensified air strikes against the enemy's lines of communication. For planning purposes, it is felt that the capability of the enemy communications to support a major offensive has been somewhat neutralized, but is still stable.

/s/ Charles A. Fuller
CHARLES A. FULLER
Major, Signal Corps

CLASSIFICATION

APPENDIX VI
EXAMPLE
TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE PLAN
(ALL ECHELONS)

CLASSIFICATION

Issuing Headquarters
Place
Time/Date

Appendix.....to Annex.....(Intelligence) to Opn Plan.....

1. General

A statement of the purpose, references, period covered, and designation of subordinate elements required to prepare similar plans.

2. Organization

A statement of the mission, organization, allotment of Signal Corps technical intelligence detachments, responsibilities and functions, as well as designation of Signal Corps Depots.

3. Personnel

a. Military. Policy concerning: special passes; taking custody of captured enemy materiel; movements in forward areas; reporting to command posts; cooperation with combat intelligence personnel; relationship between intelligence and Signal Corps technical intelligence personnel.

b. Civilian.

(1) Authority for presence in theater of operations; passes required.

(2) Policies concerning sponsors for individuals and groups.

(3) Responsibility of sponsor for logistical support.

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(4) Limitations on activities of individuals and groups.

4. Direction

Policies governing publishing requirements and Items Wanted Lists; designation of special targets; direction to be provided by subordinate echelons and technical services.

5. Collection

a. Documents. Procedures for collecting and forwarding documents; responsibilities for evaluating importance and timeliness of data; channels for forwarding.

b. Prisoners. Procedures for selection and interrogation of personnel with technical knowledge; channels for evacuation; ultimate disposition (civilians, neutrals, deserters, etc.).

c. Materiel.

(1) Disposition of information concerning captured enemy materiel.

(2) Policies for safeguarding, evacuation, examination and ultimate disposition.

d. Facilities. Procedures for collecting and reporting information, responsibility and preparing EEI; channels for forwarding or disposition of facilities data.

6. Processing

a. Records required to be maintained.

b. Policies governing preparation of preliminary and final field reports.

c. Liaison and coordination between intelligence agencies and Signal Corps concerning evaluation and interpretation of technical intelligence information.

7. Dissemination

a. Purpose, scope, language, content, and type of periodic and special reports to be submitted.

b. Policies governing dissemination.

8. Scientific/Technical Intelligence Task Force Operations

a. Theater and theater army policy concerning scope and effort that may be expended on missions.

b. Authority to determine whether an intelligence target should be saved for capture or destroyed.

c. Procedures for collecting and reporting data.

d. Responsibility for direction of operations.

e. Limitation on units and individuals authorized to participate.

f. General provisions for security of planned operations; safeguarding components of intelligence and other value; priorities concerning exploitation.

.....
Commander

Distribution:
Authentication:

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[AG 350.09 (6 Jun 56)]

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Depot (2)
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OS Sup Agencies (3)
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MAAG (1)
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APMA (1)
Units org under the fol. TOE:
11-500R (TA-TE) Sig Svc Org (3)
30-600C (AA, BA, CA, CL) MI Svc Org (2)

NG: None.

USAR: None.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see SR 320-50-1.

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1956—400633

FM 11–30
C 1

FIELD MANUAL

SIGNAL CORPS TECHNICAL INTELLIGENCE

FM 11–30
CHANGES No. 1

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON 25, D.C., *1 November 1961*

FM 11–30, 13 August 1956, is changed as follows:

Wherever "Signal Corps Intelligence Agency" or its abbreviation "SCIA" appears, change to United States Army Signal Intelligence Agency and USASIA respectively.

4. Definitions

Signal intelligence as defined in **AR 320–5** is to be sharply distinguished from communication intelligence, and electronic intelligence.

* * * * *

b. Communication intelligence consists * * * of this manual. **It is a function for which the Signal Corps has partial responsibility in certain areas of intelligence.**

* * * * *

15. General

The **USASIA** is a class II activity under the control of the Chief Signal Officer through the **Research and Development Division** of the OCSigO. The **USASIA:**

* * * * *

16. Operations

The **USASIA:**

* * * * *

i. (Superseded) Disseminates completed intelligence to agencies under control of the Chief Signal Officer, and to the ACSI.

20. Theater Headquarters

The TE-type team * * * (fig. 2). This team—

* * * * *

c. Supervises the storage, issue, and shipment to CONUS of collected **signal** material.

33. Fields of Interest

Signal intelligence is concerned with information pertaining to—

* * * * *

Infrared devices. (Added)

Space vehicle communications equpipment. (Added)

Automatic data processing equipment. (Added)

34. Targets

Any nation normally * * * the following locations:

* * * * *

b. Strategic.

* * * * *

(14) (Added) Television stations.

40. Checklist for Collecting Military Communication Information

a. Organization and Equipment of Enemy Units.

* * * * *

(6) (Added) Name of Signal Officer.

* * * * *

h. Other Equipment. Any other equipment used or controlled by the Signal Corps—such as visual, sonic, infrared, **television,** and flash ranging equipment.

41. Checklist for Collecting Information on Nonmilitary Civilian Communication Facilities

* * * * *

b. Radio ***and television*** *facilities* (*including broadcasting stations*).

* * * * *

c. (Added) *Communications-Electronics Manufacturing Plants.*

(1) Name and location.

(2) Type equipment produced.

(3) Current operational condition.

(4) Inventory of completed equipment, parts, and raw materials.

d. (Added) *Communications-Electronics Research and Development Laboratories.*

(1) Name and location.

(2) Type of equipment under development.

e. (Added) *Photographs and Documents Pertaining to Communications-Electronics Facilities, Manufacturing Plants and Research Laboratories.*

44. Signal Equipment Control

Captured signal equipment * * * of souvenir hunters.

* * * * *

c. Communication centers, facilities, supply depots, technical installations, **research and development laboratories and manufacturing plants,** or an intelligence task force warrant particular precau-

tions and provisions to prevent unintentional destruction by combat troops, delayed enemy demolition, looting, or removal by souvenir hunters.

65. Scope of Training

* * * * *

d. (Superseded) *Specialized unit signal intelligence training* begins on completion of individual training. The officers assigned to the individual units are responsible for this phase of training.

(1) Normally, personnel selected for assignment to a signal intelligence unit will be assigned initially to a lower echelon team—Team TA for administrative personnel, and Team TB for Signal Corps technicians. As training and experience are gained, qualified personnel will be selected for subsequent assignment to a higher echelon team—Team TC, TD, or TE—to meet normal replacement requirements in appropriate military occupational specialties.

(2) When required, several teams may be activated and trained as a complete unit for assignment to a specific theater of operations. However, teams may be activated and trained individually. Individual replacements normally can be integrated into a team and receive on-the-job training on an individual basis with no loss to unit effectiveness.

(3) For newly activated teams the training program is based on an 8-week cycle. It may also be desirable to retrain teams under this program, when warranted by a large turnover of personnel. The program is, essentially, an extension of the specialized course in each of the subjects listed under *c*, above—covering each subject as it applies to the specific mission.

APPENDIX II (Superseded)

SPOT REPORT

1. Preparation

After selecting, photographing, and tagging an item of signal equipment, an on-the-spot report is prepared by a member of the collection team.

a. The report should incorporate the following information:

(1) Nomenclature of item.
(2) Description.
(3) Condition.
(4) How and where obtained.
(5) Cross-reference to photographs, if any.
(6) Disposition.
(7) Remarks.

b. Since the lower echelon collection team has limited administrative capability, forms may be reproduced and kept on hand so that the report can be expeditiously completed in pencil. Reports normally contain information as indicated in *a*, above, but may be supplemented as circumstances permit or require. An example of a spot report is shown in paragraph 2.

c. At the corps signal section, team TA screens and forwards the reports with recommendations to the corps signal officer as to distribution of information which has not been previously reported.

d. At each successive echelon in signal intelligence channels, the responsible team or agency will screen the reports and forward to the next higher echelon those which contain newly acquired information.

2. Example of Spot Report

CLASSIFICATION

SPOT REPORT NO. 15 DATE: 2 Oct 52

1. ITEM NOMENCLATURE:
Field Switchboard, K–10.

2. DESCRIPTION:
Ten drop switchboard in a gray metal case. 17″ x 8″ x 6″. Weight: 15 lbs w/batteries. Ser. Nr. 45Ø9751.

3. CONDITION:
Good ~~Fair~~ ~~Poor~~

4. HOW AND WHERE OBTAINED:
2d ROK Inf. Regt; 3 miles NW of TAEGU.

5. PHOTOGRAPHER:
Pfc Spencer
Pack Nr. 4 Exp. Nr. 6

6. DISPOSITION:
Evacuated to Army.

7. REMARKS:
Captured from company level unit. Appears to be new type switchboard for forward combat units down to and including company.

UNIT: 95th Sig Det

SIGNATURE: /s/ E. G. Groth
E. G. GROTH
1st Lt, SC

CLASSIFICATION

BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY:

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USACGSC (25)
USAWC (5)
Br Svc Sch (5) except USASCS (300)
Specialist Sch (5)
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GENDEP (2)
Sup Sec, GENDEP (2)
Dep (2)
Army Tml (5)
USA Trans Tml Comd (5)
POE (5)
OSA (3)
PG (2)
Arsenals (2)
USA Corps (2)
Mil Msn (1)
MAAG (1)
USARMA (1)
Units organized under following TOE's:
11-500 (TA-TE) (3)
17-22 (4)
30-600 (AA, BA, CA, CL) (2)

NG: State AG (3); units—same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

USAR: Same as Active Army except allowance is one copy to each unit.

For explanation of abbreviations used, see AR 320-50.

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1961